

REMARKS

The application has been amended and is believed to be in condition for allowance.

The informality noted in claims 18-20 have been corrected.

The Official Action rejected Claims 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15-24 under 35 U. S. C. 102(b) as being anticipated by ITOH 5,347,344.

Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The Official Action offers Figures 5-6 as anticipating claims 3 and 17.

Claim 3 is reproduced and annotated to reflect how the Official Action is reading the claim onto ITOH: A production process of light emitting device equipped with a substrate **2**, light emitting layers **3/3a** formed on the substrate, and an insulator layer **3c** mutually partitioning the light emitting layers **3/3a**;

wherein the production process includes a process of forming the insulator layer by a thermal transfer method to produce the light emitting device equipped with the substrate, the light emitting layers formed on the substrate, and the formed insulator layer mutually partitioning the light emitting layers.

In method claim 17, the Official Action reads the claim as follows "using a thermal transfer method to form an insulator layer **3c** mutually partitioning light emitting layers **3/3a** of a

light emitting device, wherein, the light emitting device is produced with a substrate 2, the light emitting layers formed on the substrate 2, and the formed insulator layer mutually partitioning the light emitting layers."

A review of ITOH will prove useful.

ITOH Figure 1 discloses a thermal transfer printer that uses a method for recycling an ink sheet 4 comprising ink layer 3 on base film 2. Figure 2 illustrates, a thermal head 5 for selectively heating the ink layer 3 of the ink sheet 4 and transferring portions of the ink layer 3 onto a printing medium 6 (exiting to the right in Figure 2).

As disclosed, the ink sheet 4 is an endless sheet as a recording material with a transparent polymer base film 2 and coated with the ink layer 3. Portion 3b is transferred to the printing medium 6 and an ink remaining portion 3c remains on the base film 2. Where the portion 3b has been taken, ink transferred portion 3d is thus-formed (see Figure 5) between ink remaining portions 3c.

The ink layer 3 is disclosed as including wax, resin mixed with pigments and dyes and the like.

With reference to Figure 5, there is disclosed that the ink conveying roller 12 applies ink powder 3a to the ink transferred portion 3d on the base film 2 to thereby replenish the ink transferred portions 3d of base film 2 where the portion 3b has previously been removed.

During a fusing process, as shown in Figure 6, the ink powder 3a is heated and fused when the corresponding portion of the base film 2 passes on the heating roller 16. The fused ink powder 3a and the ink remaining portion 3c are combined at the border therebetween so as to eliminate the border and thereby reproduce a uniform ink layer 3 on the base film 2. The ink sheet 4 thus renewed is then fed to the thermal head 5 again to use as recording material.

Thus, each of elements 3, 3a, and 3c are portions of the ink layer. These are not light emitting layers. The claims therefore cannot be anticipated.

Although the ink layers may reflect light, the ink layers do not emit light.

Although ITOH is related to thermal transfer, ITOH does not disclose forming an insulator layer to produce a light emitting device equipped with the substrate, the light emitting layers formed on the substrate, and the formed insulator layer mutually partitioning the light emitting layers. There is no light emitting device formed and no light emitting layers.

As to claim 4, see the recitation of forming the insulator layer on a transfer member and then transferring the insulator layer to the substrate.

The Official Action appears to read transfer member onto element 12. If so, ink powder 3a would be the insulator layer, which is transferred to base film 2 and fused (as shown in

Figure 6). However, the Official Action has previously identified element 3a as a light emitting layer.

As claim 4 recites the insulator layer being transferred, this claim is not anticipated.

Claims 7-8 recite wherein the light emitting layers contain a light emitting material emitting light by impressing electric field. Layers 3, 3a, and 3c do not contain a light emitting later emitting light by impressing electric field.

The Official Action has offered ITOH column 5, lines 40-59, reproduced below:

9.

As shown in FIG. 5, the ink conveying roller 12 40 applies ink powder 3a to the ink transferred portion 3d on the base film 2. At that time, an ink coating bias voltage is applied between the core material 9a of the photosensitive roller 9 and the ink conveying roller 12. Therefore, an electric field is produced through the 45 insulating base film 2 between the photosensitive roller 9 and the ink conveying roller 12 in accordance with the charge pattern formed on the photosensitive roller 9. Since no charge exists at the ink transferred portion 3d, the charged ink powder 3a on the surface of the ink 50 conveying roller 12 adheres to the ink transferred portion 3d according to the electrostatic force of the electric field. At the ink remaining portion 3c, electric charges in the photosensitive layer 9b prevents the ink powder charged with the same polarity from adhering 55 to the surface of the ink sheet 4 by electrostatic force. Consequently, the ink powder 3a adheres only to the ink transferred portion 3d so as to replenish the partially removed ink layer 3. An amount of the ink powder 3a, or thickness of the ink layer 3, can be controlled by 60 controlling the ink coating bias voltage. At the end of

Although an electric field is involved in transferring the charged ink powder 3a onto ink transferred portion 3d, there is no disclosure of "a light emitting material emitting light by impressing electric field". Therefore these claims are not anticipated.

Claims 11-12 and 15-16 recited wherein the substrate is composed of a resin. ITOH does not disclose the substrate being a resin.

According to the Official Action base film 2 is the substrate. ITOH discloses that the ink layer 3 may include resin, but does not disclose the base film 2 comprising resin.

Claim 18 is being read onto Figures 4-5. Although roller 9 is shown as being charged, there is no disclosure of base film 2 (being offered as the recited substrate) comprising plural first and second electrodes.

Therefore, claim 18 is not anticipated.

Claim 19 depends from claim 17 and thus the Official Action reads the recited substrate onto base film 2. But in making the claim 19 rejection, the Official Action now reads substrate onto printing medium 6.

This claim is therefore not anticipated.

Claim 20 is not anticipated for the same reasons as to claims 17 and 18.

Claim 23 is also not seen as being anticipated.

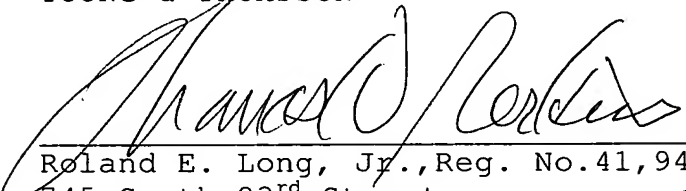
Reconsideration and allowance of all the claims are therefore respectfully requested.

Should there be any matters that need be resolved in the present application; the Official Action is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

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